

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Pate DAILY, per Mouth ... BUNDAY, per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York City.

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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

### Won't He Stop Doing the Democratic Party Harm?

For months past the Democrats throughout the country have been electing National Convention delegates who favor the free coinage of silver, and President CLEVELAND, whose third term candidacy was a powerful cause of it, has refused to put himself out of the race.

The Democrats in the great commercial States of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana have just declared for free silver, and still Mr. CLEVELAND refuses to speak. The Chicago Convention will occur in less than two weeks.

We remember a reproof delivered by a humble philosopher to an arrogant master: "Sir, if you cannot do any good, at least don't do harm." Although Mr. CLEVELAND cannot do any good to the Democracy, will not be cease from doing it harm ?

### The One Thing Left.

Unpopular as Mr. CLEVELAND proved to be with the Illinois Democracy, and fiercely as he was denounced in the Convention, he nevertheless left an impression of his states manship upon the conclusions of that body.

The platform of the Illinois Democrats contains a plank favoring "an amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting the levying and collecting of an income tax."

But this is Mr. CLEVELAND's own priwas contribution to the Democratic party. He took the income tax idea from the Populist platform of 1892, and recommended it to Congress three years ago last December as a wise, just, and equitable method of producing revenue. The income tax would be in operation now had it not been for the Supreme Court of the United States. So far as Mr. CLEVELAND is concerned, the various Collectors of Internal Revenue would be squeezing the thrift of the country this very month.

So Mr. CLEVELAND's income tax idea is not quite dead yet. It is cherished in the hearts of the Illinois Democrats, who desire an amendment of the Constitution of the United States making legally possible the outrage of inequity proposed to the party by Mr. CLEVELAND.

It cannot be said that Mr. CLEVELAND'S statesmanship has left no lasting mark upon Illinois Democracy. The income tax idea, at least, survives his political influence and personal popularity in that part of the Union.

## The Liberal Victory in Canada.

The outcome of the general election on Tuesday in the Dominion of Canada is a great surprise. The most competent observers in Montreal and in Toronto, however much they might desire the triumph of the Liberals, had but faint hope of it. Their deliberate opinion, expressed on the eve of the contest, was that the Conservatives would be successful, although the victery would be the last. But the voters had already had enough of the party founded by Sir JOHN MACDONALD on the basis of slavish subservience to England, and of blind, senseless hostility to the United States. Not all the returns are yet at hand, but it is certain that the head of the Liberal party, Mr. WILFRED LAURIER, will be the next Prime Minister of the Dominion, and that he will have behind him a strong working majority of the Ottawa House of Commons. This is precisely what Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who in this respect showed more foresight than any of his supporters, predicted would occur at the first election following his death.

The two most remarkable features of the result are these: It was taken for granted that the Liberals, who are opposed to the coercion of Manitoba, would carry that province; and it was assumed with equal confidence that Quebec would be swept by the Conservatives who had promised to restore to Catholics their educational rights in Manitoba, and whose candidates had been warmly commended to the people by the Catholic episcopate and priesthood. Neither of these expectations has been fulfilled According to a telegram from Winnipeg. Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN, the author of the Manitoba School act, against which the Catholics have protested, has been defeated, although only by a small majority. This indication of a relaxation of the stubborn ness of the province on the school question renders more probable the attainment of the compromise at which Mr. LAURIER

The refusal of a large proportion of the Catholic laymen in Quebec to obey the command of their Bishops to vote for Conservative candidates seems to have been due to several causes. In the first place, ecclesiastical interference with elections was re garded as unwarranted. The many thousands of French Canadians, who have returned to their native country after acquiring a competence in the United States, have carried back with them and diffused among their friends the American repugnance to the interposition of the clergy in secular affairs. Then again, race sympathy seems to have been stronger than religious or political predilection, french-speaking anadians preferring to see in the office of Prime Minister of the Dominion a French speaking Liberal rather than an Englishspeaking Conservative. After all, too, the course adopted by the Bishops could not disguise the fact that Mr. LAURIER is a Catholic, while Sir CHARLES TUPPER is a Protestant There must, however, have been an additional reason for the overwhelming victory of the Liberals in Quebec: otherwise Messra DESJARDINES, ANJERS, and TAILLON, the French-speaking members of the Conservative Ministry, would scarcely have been all defeated. The additional reason is to be sought in the disgust and irritation excited in the province by the working of the high-tariff system. Quebec has been peculiarly the victim of the protectionist policy, maintained by successive Conservative | riding," or "fancy club swinging," fencing, Governments. Her trade has undergone prolonged depression, her agriculture has tennis. Special classes will be provided for languished, and her capacity for labor and enterprise has been depleted by the exodus | taught "the laws of life, physical culture, of a large fraction of her adult population. It is believed that when Mr. LAURIER car-

the duties on manufactured articles imported from the United States, the trade of Quebec, and, for that matter, of Ontario also, will revive.

In the result of the contest in Ontario there is nothing unexpected. After the annonneement made by Sir OLIVER MOWAT, Premier of the province, it was foreseen that the strength usually shown by the Liberals in elections for the local Lagis. lature would at this time be exhibited in the Federal election also, and it seemed equally probable that many ultra Protestants who have generally supported Conservative candidates would now vote for Liberals, owing to their disapproval of the contemplated coercion of Manitoba in the nterest of a Catholic minority. Both of these things occurred on Tuesday.

To a certain extent it may be said that the battle between Conservatives and Liberals was fought upon fictitious issues. The former promised that, if returned to power, they would be able to prevail on England to adopt a zollverein, whereby American raw products would be shut out from Great Britain to the advantage of Canadian staples. The Liberals, on the other hand, asserted that they could secure from the United States a renewal of the reciprocity regime, under which Canadians were so prosperous during the ten years succeeding 1856. All well-informed voters must have seen that neither promise could be kept. Canada can offer England no quid pro quo for an arrangement by which discriminative duties would be imposed on foreign products for the benefit of colonial commodities. The treaties of England with Germany and Belgium assure to those countries every trade facility which England herself enjoys or can acquire in Canada, and the same privilege must be conceded to every other country, the treaty between which and England contains the most favored nation

American markets, unless they in return agree to share the responsibilities of American citizens. But while we speak frankly and firmly on this point, we heartily acclaim the advent of the Liberals to power at Ottawa. They laugh at the silly talk about imperial federation; they are friendly to our institutions and our people; they fully appreciate the value to Canadians of free trade with the United States; and when they are convinced by experience that the inestimable privilege is procurable only by one course, amalgamation with the United States, they will see to it that the course is

clause. Even if those treaties were de-

nounced, which they will not be, it would

still be against the interest of England to

discourage trade with the vast population

of the United States, in order to fan the

loyalty of a few million Canadians. No less

delusive was the hope of reciprocity with

the United States held out by Mr. LAURIER

and his condjutors. Never again shall we

consent to give our English-speaking neigh-

bors the immense boon of free access to the

### The Trial of Mrs. Fleming.

Now that the trial of Mrs. Livingston-FLEMING, for the murder of her mother, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal, and all the evidence against her is before us, the question arises: Why was the woman ever put on trial at all?

After a year of preparation and a month consumed in getting a jury and examining vitnesses, the District Attorney failed to prove either that the supposed victim of poison was poisoned, or that the accused attempted to poison her. The expert, SCHEELE, who testified to finding in the stomach of the dead woman enough of a drug to cause death, was discredited by his own declarations, and disbelieved by the jury. An essential link in the chain of evidence, necessary to show that the food alleged to contain the poison had come from the accused, was wanting. Of course, no conscientious juryman could find a verdict of guilty on this presentment of facts, and the accused was necessarily acquitted.

Of the conduct of the prosecution, in twice attempting, during the trial to put before the jury, as evidence, the declaration of the supposed victim that she had been poisoned by a person whose description applied to the accused, no condemnation is too severe. A similar declaration would not have been admissible, if made by a living witness on the witness stand and under oath. It was merely the expression of a suspicion, the facts to support which were wanting. The presiding Judge properly ruled it out, but he should have reprimanded the counsel who offered it so severely the first time as to have prevented

a repetition of the offence. The result of the whole affair is that an innocent woman has for a year been kept imprisoned and harassed by the threat of death; she has been compelled to spend thousands of dollars in defending herself; twelve jurymen have lost a month of valuable time; and the city has been put to an enormous expense, all for no purpose but to teach the inexperienced tyros in the District Attorney's office elementary principles of evidence in criminal cases.

# The Training of the Body.

The programme of the Chautauqua Assembly for the coming season is remarkable for the great prominence it gives to instruction in physical development and the contributory sports and exercises. That system of summer schools, established by the Methodists originally for spiritual cultivation purely, has now become largely secular, and the training of the body for the uses of this material and temporal world

has a leading place in it. The summer school camp on Lake Chautauqua is to open next Saturday, and until about the end of August it will be crowded with students who will be all the more numerous because it will seek to gratify the present passion for athlette exercise, and will teach young people how to develop their physical strength and improve their

physical beauty. At the top of this system of training will be the School of Expression, which will occupy itself with " the philosophy and practice of vocal expression, gesture, literary and dramatic interpretation, and vocal culture." The most valuable service which can be performed by such a school is to teach young people how to speak correctly, melodiously, and with a proper English pronunciation. The voice will also receive cultivation in a School of Music, and the use of the various musical instruments will be taught. The School of Physical Education 'includes instruction in theory, physiology, anatomy, anthropometry, calisthenics, light, heavy, and free gymnastics, and artistic and Swedish gymnastics." It will also give lessons in "plain and fancy bicycle rowing, wrestling, swimming, and lawn women, in which will be discussed and and the care of young children." There

boys and girls under fifteen years, in which athletic exercises and outdoor sports will be cultivated. Both the boys and girls will be taught to swim. The girls will have cooking lessons, and the boys will learn military drill, boating, rope splicing, baseball, and other desirable youthful accomplishments. Mothers of households will listen to lectures on such subjects as "The Ethics of the Family," "The Provision of Food for a Typical American Family," and how to make the most of the income of the average American family in provision of shelter, food, dress, decoration, education, &c." Mrs. JENNESS-MILLER Will give in-

Beauty," and Mrs. EMILY M. BISHOP will discourse on "Self-Expression and Health." These are only a few of the topics to be discussed and the matters to be taught bearing on the general subject of physical training and the best methods of producing physical comfort and developing physical grace and beauty. The body is not to be neglected at Chautauqua for the cultivation of the mind and the soul. The pursuit of health and strength and beauty as an absorbing occupation is no longer sinful in Methodist eyes. The Methodist girls want to be as pretty as possible, and they want to enjoy themselves in outdoor sports conducive to that delightful end. The Methodist boys are ambitious of athletic prowess both for their own satisfaction and to win the favor and admiration of the beautiful girls; and their emulation is fall of hopeful promise for the race. They could not be better employed in this season of vacation.

### The Bicycle and the Elevated.

To carry bicycles on our elevated trains an additional and specially constructed car would be required, and to use such a car all platforms would require to be lengthened. In the next place the stairways of all stations would have to be altered so that bleyclists could carry their machines up or down without inconvenience to the people they met. Then another and a most important consideration is that of the time required for receiving and delivering machines. It would revolutionize the present schedule which so far as stoppage at stations is concerned is the fastest in existence. An average at stations of fifteen seconds is something that ought not to be changed except for still greater expedition.

We think, however, that it would be well if the Manhattan people were to put a car on certain morning and afternoon trains and transport machines for a moderate charge between the Battery or South Ferry and the up-town terminals. It is pointed out that in Brooklyn the elevated roads carry bicycles at a charge of ten cents. In Brooklyn the conditions are different. There the elevated roads are glad to carry anything and have no traffic to disarrange.

Besides, in Brooklyn time is no object. But whatever is done, our friends of the wheel should be prepared to pay for what they get. The predilection to beg, to importune, to force a concession, is not at all

### At Saratoga.

The New York Democratic State Convenion has met and declared against the free coinage of silver. Desirable as such action was, after a few years have passed away another feature of this Convention will be better remembered and more highly valued as the nucleus of Democratic regeneration. This is that at the head of the Convention and undisputedly in control of it was DAVID BENNETT HILL, the hero who almost alone sustained the essential ideas of the Democratic party while a Populistic Administration was struggling to use it for

the establishment of an income tax. In the future the Democracy will rally round men of the school of Senator Hill. or its honors and emoluments will pass to other organizations.

### A Plain Word from Mr. Cleveland Might Still Help.

only novelty in Mr. CLEVELAND'S recent letter, the expression of his "desire to be a private in the ranks," which some have interpreted as an official termination of his candidacy for a third term, is said to have had a great effect. For example, the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, between 12 o'clock Tuesday night, when he had finished packing his bag for Europe the next day, and 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, by which time he had read Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter, resolved to stay and enter the fight of the Democrats for the gold standard. Besides Mr. Whitney's change of purpose the public have been informed that the cause of gold among Democrats has become much more aggressive and hopeful.

It is well recognized throughout the country that the third-term movement has given to silver its greatest fighting strength. It has done more to disable the gold Democrats from making a successful contest with their silver rivals than anything else; more even than the issue of bonds in time of peace to pay the Government's expenses.

If a guarded and colorless statement like the one President CLEVELAND has made up to date can have so marked an effect upon reviving the courage of gold Democrats, how immeasurably greater would be the effect of a renunciation of the third-term ambition which every man would have to regard as final!

Suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND should declare that his name must not be presented at Chicago, that he will hold as an unpardonable enemy of the Democratic party and of the American republic the man who should suggest it there, and that the rule forbidding the third term is a sacred "part of

our republican system of government." That might really do something toward alding the cause of gold. Short of that Mr. CLEVELAND cannot say that he has done anything that has not hurt it more than helped it.

A correspondent of the London Standard, speaking of the army of mosquitoes which we have sent to England on logs, advises John Bull. "to examine carefully his bedroom window in the morning and kill the invaders." This means, of course, to shoot them down on sight. All right: Johnny, get your gup. But the correspondent also declares "that they may easily be known by their resemblance to gnate." We protest, "Gnats is worser." So say the farmers. If our dear cousins don't believe us, let them send the mosquitoes back to us by express, dead or alive, and we will repay them in gnats at sixteen to one.

# Book walter.

To the Editor of The Sus-Mr. I notice in this morning's Sus that the Hon. J. W. Bookwaiter is method as a candidate for the non-ination for Fresident. To use an expression of The Sus. "Who the deuce is Hongwaiter," Haint Innecess. Bookwalter was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, who, in 1881, ran against Foster.

Scribner's for July contains an article on Co ney Island by Julian Halph, illustrated by Henry Mo-Carter; the account of a long journey through the Alpa, by S.r. Indicy Martin Conway; the continuation of the story, "Sentimental Tommy," by Barrie; an article on portraits of J. M. W. Turner, and contribu-It is believed that when Mr. LAURIER car-ries out his promise of reducing materially minded young women, and also clubs for W. D. Eiwanger, Mms. Blanc, and others. tions by Walter Gay, Brander Matthews, Julia Borr.

#### SUICIDES. SMOKELESS POWDER FOR ARMY

A Competitive Test of Some of the Mos

Promising Products to be Held.

WASHINGTON, June 24 .- While the naval au-

thorities have made many experiments with

smokeless powders for guns to be used as on

shipboard, the Ordnance Department of the

navy has not been idle, and has conducted some

important trials at Sandy Hook with results

promising for certain powders. Now, accordingly, the Du Pont, the Peyton, and the Max-

im companies have been notified to submit sam-ples of their best smokeless powders for a

competitive trial, both in the 3,2-inch field piece

There will really be four distinct brands thus

in competition, because the Du Pont Company

will present both the powder known as ballistic

and the navy powder manufactured at the New-

port Torpedo Station, which has shown such

excellent results in trials at Indian Head. The

opportunity will be taken also to test at the

same time four rapid-fire field pieces-the Gard-

ner, the Fletcher, the Seabury, and the Dash-

The Ordnance Department divides into four

classes the smokeless powders of American manufacture which it has at its disposal. They

are those consisting wholly of gun cotton,

glycerine, those having 20 or 30 per cent., and

those having 40 per cent, or more. The first

type, containing no nitro-glycerine, which has

been so successful in navy guns, would also, it is thought, be suitable for army field and

siege guns, while the other three classes would

probably do for all calibres. The questions of

stability and erosion may determine the final

choice, because nowadays many smokeless pow-

ders fill ballistic requirements. But those in which the gases have an injurious effect upon

the bore of the gun, and those also which under-

go changes with varying temperatures and

different conditions of moisture and dryness, so

In general, gun-cotton powder is less erosive

than that which contains nitro-glycerine, but

there are also differences in the erosive factor

with the other brands.

law.

of capturing.

TO-DAY IN CHILL.

The Presidential Election a Cause of Dan-

ger-The Rival Candidates,

there has been some rioting between the parti-

head of the Government, cannot be a candidate

for another term of office, as a retiring Presi-

dent is not eligible for election under Chilian

The rival candidates for the Presidency are

Don Rafael Reyes, who is supported by the

leaders of the Liberal Alliance, and Gen. Errazuriz a representative of the Conservative

played a part in the turbulent history of Chili.

There are all sorts of opinions as to which one

of the two men is likely to be successful in the

election. There have been processions and

meetings of the adherents of Reyes at Valpa-

raiso, at Santiago, and elsewhere. There has

been at least one great popular demonstration

in favor of Errazuriz at Valparaiso, which is a

city that both parties are particularly desirous

The election of to-day is by indirect vote. The

people, in the first instance, nominate the dele-

gates by ballot, and it is these delegates who,

in their turn, will appoint the President of the republic. The choice of delegates to-day lies between those who support Reyes and those who support Errazuriz.

Under the Chilian Constitution a Presidential term is of five years' duration. The salary of the President is fixed at the low rate of 18,000 perces.

President Montt, whose term of office ex-

Fresident Montt, whose term of once expires this year, may be spoken of as a successful functionary. He has had a good deal of trouble with his Ministerial officers, who have been repeatedly changed, and he has had still more trouble with Peru and with Bolivia, besides all his troubles with political factions; but he has surmounted the more serious difficulties that have environed his administration. It was after the revolution

tachments of troops and marines are kept unde

as to be untrustworthy, must be abandoned.

those having not over 10 per cent, of nitro-

and in the siege guns.

No Month for Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Under the "Suicides in Various Lands," a writer caption. in yesterday's Sun has done serious injustice to the memory of a great historian. wrote," he says, "that 'November is suicides' month." \* \* \* Buckle didn't know what he was writing about when he pestowed that sinister distinction upon November." Now it so happens that Mr. Buckle never made any such assertion. He refers, indeed, to the favorite theory of French wits that the murky climate of England, especially in November, was the cause of an undue prevalence of suicides; but struction as to the "Dress for Health and speculations, the fact is exactly opposite to what is generally supposed, and we have decisive evidence that there are more suicides in summer than in winter." (Hist. Civ., Vol. L., p. 159.) It is almost exactly thirty-four years since Henry Thomas Buckle died of a fover in Damascus. with a cry of regret on his lips for the great work he was leaving so incomplete. The least tribute we can pay to his memory is accurate

quotation of his written words. "Oddly enough," continues the writer of this article, "the knife as a means of self-destruction is most generally in use among men in England." Oddly enough, it is nothing of the sort. The subject is of no great importance except as an illustration of the uniformity of human action year after year; but if worth mentioning at all, it is worth mentioning correctly. In England the rope, and not the knife, is the favorite implement of suicide. Here are the precise figures for three years, taken at random:

..1,694 1,675 1,789

vary from year to year.

JUNE 22, 1893. ALBERT LEFFINGWELL.

## RIFLES FOR THE ADIRONDACKS The Ideal Weapon, According to an Old

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Always an interested reader of your sporting notes in the Sunday edition of THE SUN, I was greatly amused at the experience of that Adirondack sportsman with his heavy calibre rifles.

For the past fifteen years I have spent my vacations in the Adirondacks and have never yet used a larger builet than 38-calibre. My first experience was with a 38-40-180, while a friend, who has been with me on all my trips, used a 45-70-405. I have never yet lost a deer that I have hit, and by far the greater number were struck by but one bullet. At ranges not exceeding 200 yards, the 38-40-180 will kill as quickly as any of the larger calibres. The only advantage my friend had over me was that he could take shots at much longer ranges with greater accuracy. A few years ago we provided ourselves with what experience has since shown us to be the ideal gun, a 3s. preliminary campaign has been very great, and I have shot thirteen deer with it, at ranges ing from 50 yards to 350 yards, and in two instances has the bullet remained in e deer, in all other cases passing entirely grough him. The greater number of these er were shot on the runways, and in no in-ance ran more than a few yards before fall-

If our friend who relates such a sad experi-If our friend who relates such a sad experience with his ils-10 had taken reasonable care to hit his deer in the shoulder and not fired at the panuch, he would have had to lost deer, to be caten by foxes and dogs. By far the greater majority of guides use the 38-40, and the old 44s and 45s are now seldom seen, at least in that section of the woods in which it has been my custom to camp out. Thinking this may prove of interest to some of your readers, who are thinking of passing their vacation in that most delightful resort, the Adirondacks, and have doubtless been advised to use every size rifle, from a 22 to a 50 calibre. I dedicate to you and to them this experience of a lover of the woods.

NEW YORK, June 22. NEW YORK, June 22.

# A Good Work on Money.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No subject Is now of more vital interest to the people of the United States than the question of money, and opinion is divided upon it, in consequence solely of ignorance. To disseminate correct intelligence concerning it is, therefore, an imperative and patriotic duty. "The A B C of Money," published by the North American Review a few years ago, is an admirable exposition of the subject. It is the most intelligible to common minds of any that ever came to my notice. It ought to be distributed gratuitously throughout the land as a campaign document. It deals in principles, and is easy to comprehend. It is not intended to confuse and bewilder, but to explain ost influential friends of "sound money," that of the may be lost in reclaiming the mistaken sciples of the silver herest from the snare activelyes their destruction. Let them see her error and they will renounce it. Truly ours for the cause. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 22.

Brakes for Bicycles-A Public Necessity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN IS wise in bringing up again the question of brakes for bicycles. Personal observation extending over a period of ten years has convinced me that a very large percentage of accidents and deaths from rising the wheel could have been avoided by the use of a brake.

I believe that if the law will enforce the use of this indispensable addition to every wheel, indoors and out of doors, riders will be quick to see its advantages and their complete control

over what has heretofore been to many an un-controllable machine, and will thank The Sun-for being ploneers in enforcing its use.

AN OLD RIDER.

High Hopes of American Tobacco.

# arms. At Santiago and other places simi precautions have been taken. Orders have be issued for the closing of theatres and hig-shops on the day of election. Considering Pre-dent Mont's character, it may be taken granted that all available measures will adopted for the prevention of any outbreak. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I send you to-day by mail samples of cigars made of tobacco grown cured, and sweat by myself in Westport; also a sam

From the Scottle Post-Intelligencer.
It seems as if the whole success of a politician deple of my pipe tobacco. The small cigars are made of what is known as Havana seed; that is, the tobacco pended upon the faculty of being able to do the right thing at the right time. This is not so simple as was grown from seed imported from Cuba. They are fair cigars and have something of the Havana flavor. It looks, as many political failures have discovered. Mr. Platt owes his power entirely to the shrewdness The larger clears are from send obtained from an other quarter of the globe, and are, I think, much the better eight, save in one particular. Unfortunately the ground was manufed with fertilizer which inadwith which he divines the trend of politics and to the personal confidence with which he inspires men. Politics is usually associated with deception and ertently contained sait, and in consequence the grains quality of the notice is now. The hipe to-acco is perhaps, open to the same criticism. The neconted. Try it in a clean pipe and section it is sell lightled. You will find it of a different flator trickery; Pintt's strongest points are that he never breaks a promise and never decrives. Whether he shall talk or be silent depends on circumstances, but when he does talk it is the truth as he knows it, nything in the market, i nonsense has been said and written about to-Much bousenes has been said and written about tohacco and eigers.

From an asthetic standpoint the quality of a cigar
depends almost entirely dient the obsite for of its perdume thougher. I have devoted considerable time
during the loss fifteen years to experimental work in
growing, carring, and sweating tobacco to be used by
my friends and myself. I have never said a pound or
tobacco in my life, and while it is my being that inthis
condity, at least tobacco is not growing electrical
principles, if quality be the object; an confident
that tobacco can be produced here which will possess
an sysum equal to that of any which comes from
Vario Atajo.

Westpoat, Conn., June 28. and everybody who anowahim is antialled to trust him.

From the Cieveland World.

Mr. Cieveland's refusal to decline a fourth nomina tion has been one of the potent agents for scatter ng the sords of the free-silver beresy all over the Democratic party.

Had its written his letter a year ago it is possible be

might have checked the mania.

# GUANAJUATO'S CEMETERY.

A Queer Block of Stone Crypts on a Moustalaside-Comns for Rent.

From the San Francisco Call. P. H. Mack of Inyo county, who is engaged with Patrick Reddy in some mining enter-prises in the strange little State of Guanajusto, Mexico, 1,000 miles below El Paso, tells a remarkable story of the queer burial customs in the ancient city of Guanajuato, the capital of the little State, a place 350 years old. It is at the old city, in the heart of Mexi-

capital of the little State, a piace 330 years old. It is at the old city, in the heart of Mexico, where the burying ground is, that Mr. Mack is interested in the mining enterprise alluded to.

"The burying ground is on a high reint of a mountain near the town," said he, "and is nearly 100 yards square. It is enclosed by a wall twelve feet in height and eight feet thick, and in the walls are nigeon-hole like places, or crypts, for the bodies.

"When a man dies his relatives can, on the payment of \$40, get him put in one of these crypts. The ends are scaled up, and he is allowed to stay there for five years. At the end of that time, if the relatives come forward and pay \$100 more, the remains are allowed to remain there perpetually. If, however, the relatives have died, moved away, or fail to put up the \$100, the remains are taken out, carted away, and put into a great yard near at hand, where remains have in like manner accumulated, and where bones now lie twenty feet deep. There is a flight of steps leading down into a passageway, which is 300 feet long. At the end of this passageway is in great excavation for the cast-off bones. It is here that they are piled to such an immense depth.

"There are to be seen arms, legs, skulls, and

depth.

"There are to be seen arms, legs, skulls, and other bones at pleasure, or to your horror, just as you take it. Not many Americans have ever been there, and of those who have, including some lady tourists, a number have fainted outright. The sight was too much for their nerves.

fainted outrigue
their nerves.
"There is a potter's field aside from all this
as a part of the burving ground already told
about, and this consists of a trench in which
bodies are buried three deep without any kind

about, and this consists of a trench in which bodies are buried three deep without any kind of coffin.

"This being a burying ground and managed by the authoritier, the coffins that are used are owned by the municipality, and it simply rents the coffin for use till the body is stowed away in the crypt told about a while ago. The coffins are used over and over, and one of them may have previously had twenty bodies in it. It is kept as any other recentacle would be, and is used as long as it will last.

"There is another arijunct to this remarkable burying ground. It is this: At the bottom of the stairs, on both sides of the 300-foot passageway, which is more properly a tunnel, are mummified bodies. They are scaled up in the holes on each side, and they dry up in such a way as to be preserved. An American down there managed to steal one of these bodies, as he thought it would be quite a curiosity to exhibit. He get the body out in some way and got clear to Guadalaiara with it before he was discovered and brought back.

"The town of Guanajuato was founded in 1545. At one time it had 90,000 inhabitants, but now it has 50,000. You can imagine the vast number of deaths that must have occurred in this ancient town since it was started, and this is the only burying ground they have. The deceased citizens have all been stowed away there." than that which contains nitro-giycerine, but there are also differences in the erosive factor according as high-grade or low-grade gun cotton is employed. It is found, however, that the addition of a small proportion of nitro-giycerine to gun cotton makes the powder work better in the soft state and also gives it better consistency in the dried state. Low-grade cotton powder has not quite enough force for use in most of our guns, and yet for certain reasons might be best in the siege guns where the velocity is limited by the conditions of recoil. In field nieces the high-grade cotton powder seems desirable, while for the heavy seacoast guns, in order to get the greatest practical power, as great a percentage of nitro-giveerine would probably be allowed as freedom from erosive effect would be runt. Still, high proportions of this substance would be out of the question in powders for our seacoast guns, and it is also found that less than 40 per cent, must be used with low-grade gun cotton and a much smaller proportion with high-grade cotton.

Experiments have been conducted more of less for a long time with the Leonard, the Peyton, the Maxim or Maxim-Schupphaus, the Du Pont, Troisdorf, and the Rottwell powders. In regard to these Gen. Flagler in his last report stated that "the Rottwell and Leonard powders contain large portions of nitro-giycer-ine, the Peyton a good proportion, the Maxim powders generally speaking, proportionate to the percentage of nitro-giycerine contained, though in the case of the Maxim powder sontained. The Michael of the powder is generally speaking, proportionate to the percentage of nitro-giycerine contained, though in the case of the Maxim powders are not not the gradit."

Mr. Hudsen Maxim once said, in arguing strongly against high, rescenages of nitro-giycerine of the gradit.

### BENIGN TORNADOES.

One of Them Delivered a House to a Mortgagee and Another Made a Dog Salable,

From the Chicago saity Tribune.
"And, talking about cyclones," said the man from Kansas, "them air twisters is mighty queer things. This here one down in St. Louey wasn't worth shucks compared with some we have down our way. Why, our country had though in the case of the Maxim powder some additional advantage was derived through the form of the grain."

Mr. Hudson Maxim once said, in arguing strongly against high percentages of nitreglycerine, and in favor of gun cotton as not attacking the bore of the gun chemically, that his brother, the well-known Hiram S. Maxim, and himself had made smokeless powders of high-grade gun cotton containing from 5 to 60 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, "and finally settled upon 25 per cent, as the most satisfactory preportion, all things considered." But he added that recent results had convinced him that about 10 per cent, was the best. He did not favor gun cotton rure, thinking that it did not figuite quite readily enough, or possess as good propelling power as when it had a small percentage of nitro-glycerine. On the other hand, there are strong advocates of avoiding any use of the latter substance.

The army guns in which one or more smokeless powders have been tried, apart from small arms, are the 3.2-inch field gun, the 5-inch 10 inch, and 12-inch steel rifles. The Maxim powder has been tried in all these, and in the last named has yielded 2.200 feet, per second with normal pressures. The Pevton has not only done well in the 3.2-inch field giver, but has been long in familiar service in the cartridges of the krag-Jörgensen army magazine rifle. Much interest also attaches to the sample powder that is to be made by the 10 hours of the sample powder that is to be made by the 10 hours of the company on the navy formula, since it will thus be brought into direct competition with the other brands. six last summer, but it 'pears like we wasn't going to do as well this year. Missouri seems to be a getting 'em all." The smart young man who sat beside the

The smart young man who sat beside the Kansan threw away his cigarette, and even the gripman looked interested.

"You have seen a tornade, then?" said the smart young man, with animation, "Seen 'em?" said the farmer, scornfully, "Why, young feller, I comes from Kansas." "Oh," said the smart young man, A little later he ventured to remark: "Had lots of experience with cyclones, I suppose."

"Experience? Naw, you don't get no experience dealing with cyclones," said the man from Kansas, "cause them twisters never do the same thing twice. You just learn to dig out for the cellar when you ree 'em comio."

This is the day of the Presidential election in the republic of Chill. The excitement of the sans of the rival candidates. There are apprehensions of trouble on election day, and the troops are held in readiness in the chief cities to quell any disturbance that may occur.

President Jorge Montt, who is now at the

From the Cleveland Flain I valer. Pirregunon, June 21 .- A party of Pittsburgh men, warm friends of Major Mckiniey, spent most of last week in Canton. They returned home to day and tell a story of a meeting between old college chums, the revival of a promise given by Mckinley when a boy

studying law at Poland, O.

Among the first to hasten to congratulate McKinley on his nomination was Judge Arrell of Youngstown. or Clerical party. Both of the candidates are well along in life, and each of them has There was a warm hand-class between the two, who

had been students together, and Arreli said:
"Billy, do you remember a promise you made me at Poland when we were wrestling with Biack stone I' The Presidential candidate laughed and said:

"Yes; do you come to claim its fulfilment?"
"No, not at all. That promise was cancelled long ago. I came to congratulate you. You can't say that ou never promised a man a job when you got to be esident, though." Later the story of the affair came out. McKinley

and Arrell were students together, and one day Arreligioused a difficult legal problem for McKinley. The Canton lad said: "Thanks, old man. When I get to Arrell never gave the matter another thought until niany years had massed and he was a Judge himself. and had married a daughter of ex-Gov. Tod of Chic. McKinley was becoming famous, and then frequently in jest, when they would meet, Arrell would remind McKinley that he must hurry up and become Presi-

# Progressive Nomenclature.

Prom the Chicago Daily Tribune.
Washington, June 21.—When President Cleveland
arrives at Gray Gables for his summer vacation he will find his vapor launch newly painted and renamed "Three Sisters." last year, when the President and Mrs. Cleveland bought this launch, they christened it "Two Sisters," and this name was inscribed on the stern, but another daughter claims attention now, and this led to the change in the name of the boat, this susgestion having been made by Mrs. Cleveland before

# Jules Stuon as an Orator.

more serious difficulties that have environed his administration. It was after the revolution of 1891, in which President Balimaceda was overthrown that he became President; and it must be said that he has restored order and pacified the country in a way that was unexpected by the Balimacedists.

Though less revolutionary than some of the Spanish-American republics, thill has passed through several forcible changes of government other than the change of five years ago.

A short time ago President Montt gave assurance that while his administration would take no part in this year's election he was determined to preserve order, and that he would use the army for that purpose. At Valimaraiso, where discurbances are most likely to occur, detachments of troops and marines are kent under might be desired, per age, in his speeches, but he em-pleyed so much art, such fascination, such a mixture of kindliness and shrewdness, that other men acquired the conviction which he h miself did not have, but which, however, did come to him himself the moment he ceased to in k. ken for will be

# The Philadelphia Test of Good Manuers,

From the Philadelphia Times. Stience or quiet conversation is now an absolute necessity in city cluts, and the character of the clut-can be told by its quiet. The mobiler the club the lower down in the social scale. A man who would shout so as to be heard by everybody around him, as some do in well-known remaurants would not be permitted to remain in a first-class club in Philadelphia a single day.

# Tall Lying.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "honce know a man," said the imaginative boarder, who was so fat that he was actually tailerlying swn than when he was standing up. What do you think of that ?" "It strikes me," said the chrerful idiot. "as pretty

Only in Chemistry. From the Indicate shift some al.
Tuning—Paw, doesn't precipitation mean the same

as settling?

WOMEN WHO HATE MEN.

# There Seem to Be a Large Number of

From the silbany Argus. While it would, of course, be unfair to suppose that all, or even the greater portion, of those women who elect to lead a life of single blessedness are men-haters, still there are some

to whom that designation fully applies. There is a lady reciding in an bastern State town well known for her propouted views regarding the sterner sex. Man, if she knows it, is not allowed, directly or indirectly, to contribute to her wants in life. Males are strictly forbidden the house, and the lady declines have any dealings with business carried on

by men. dealer all are women, and it is said that meat

Her baker, grocer, dairy dealer, and milk dealer all are women, and it is said that meat has been entirely obliterated from the establishment dictary simply because there is not a female butcher to be found in the neighborhood. Though decidedly benevolent in disposition, charitable societies depending on male collectors get no subscriptions, and the only way the tax collector can make sure of his money is by sending his wife for it.

Another abonimator of men has acquired a terrace of houses, with designs upon obtaining the whole street, with the object of founding a colony of women occubers. These tenements are, of course, only let to females, and any tenant in a mement of weakness entertaining thoughts of entering the marriage state is promptly served with a notice to quit.

The colony of woman suffragists who have a quiet summer house on Cape Cod do not go to these extremes, but are content to exclude male callers, whether they are relatives or not. A Chloago woman not ion since displayed her abhorrence of the opposite sex by refusing to accept a legacy left her by a male connection. Another, who was herself rich, executed a will by which, at her death, substantial bequests were left to her female relatives, while the males inherited the pattry sum of \$1 each. A third left as sum of money at her decasse to be expended in founding and endowing a home for wamen who had attained a certain age without marrying.

There is reported to be, in one of the Western States, a society of women sworn to renounce the companionship of man for life. Each member registers a vow to remain single all her days, but the regulations of the league do not require its adherents to withdraw from the other responsibilities of the world. A member is free to have a father, to own a brouber, or even to pessess an unde-particularly a rich one-but a husband or lover is entirely tabooch.

A woman woo died recently in New Orleans used to boast that she had not spoken to a man for thirty years, and another in Fhiladelphia was an Austrian woman

### THE PENALTY OF HUMOR. Why Was Not Franklin Asked to Write the Beclaration of Independence!

From Harper's Magazine.
When the time came for the people of the thirteen united colonies to proclaim to the world that they were free, and that they held themselves absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved, a committee of the Continental Congress was appointed to draw up a declaration of independence. The members of this The prigraman booked interested.

"You have seen a tormade, then?" said the smart young man, with animation, "Seen "em?" said the farmer, scornfully, "Why, young feller, I comes from Kansas, "Oh," said the smart young man, A little later he ventured to remark: "Had lots of experience with cyclones," suppose, "Experience with cyclones," said the man from Kansas, "cause them twisters never do the same thing twice. You just learn to dig out for the cellar when you ree 'em comin."

The daily of all sorts of queer things, I suppose, "Said the gripman, as he started the trange said the gripman as the started the trange said the gripman, as he started the trange said the gripman and trange said the gripman committee were Benjamin Franklin of Pennsyvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger

and that the writer of the demanded the dependence had a theme which demanded the most reverential treatment.

So it was that Benjamin Franklin had to pay the penalty of humor in the last century, just as Abraham Lincoln had to pay it in this century. Benause Lincoln was swift to self-entury. Benause Lincoln was swift to self-entury. Benause Lincoln was swift to self-entury. Hender his abiding melancholy in playfulness, there were not a few who refused to take him seriously. im seriously.
Even after his death there were honest folk

Evon after his death there were honest folk who held the shrewdest and loftiest of our statesmen to have been little better than a lonfoon. Of the three greatest Americans-Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln, two were humorists; and it is, perhaps, his deficiency of humor which makes Washington seem more renote from us and less friendly than either of the others.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

"Rip Van Winkle," with music by Planquette, ta to be the next ballet at the London Albambra. The Duttin Nation, after having been sunk for some years in the Irish Cutholic, has come to life again.
R. D. Flackmore has just completed his seven-

tieth year, it is twenty-seven years since "Lorna Doone" was first published. A famous old tavern, the Green Dragon, in

Blackfriacs, is being torn down. It stands close the site of the house owned by Shakespeare and left by his will to his daughter, Susannah Hall George Mcredith is preparing a definitive colition of his works and is said to be slashing up the earher edulens vigorously with the blue pencil, so that the new form of some of his books will startle his admirers.

A model of Napoleon's coffin, made of the same piece of abony wood by the man who made the coffin, an old officer of the Grande Armée, has been presented by his grandson to the Artillery Museum

in Paris. Malaga, Hucks, Cadiz, Tarragona, and other maritime provinces of Spain are trying to emulate the example of Seville and Barcelona and to col lect money to buy a war ship each to present to the Government in order to have a powerful Spanish fleet as soon as possible. It is a curious revival

of the ship money idea.

Fiora MacLonald's bare feet have raised a storm Of the great orators of that time Thiers possessed precision. Gambetta force, Jules Simon transparent clearness. He did not show all the conviction that the sculptor represented without shoes or stock-

ings. The Clan MacDonald Society of Glasgow thereupon remonstrated on the ground that "in was not in keeping for a lady in her position to appear terefooted." Though same of the Inver-ness Councillors made fun of the remonstrance, the majority were shocked at the idea of a bare statue till the sculptor at liome has been heard Liane de Pongy, the French demi-mondaine who tried to commit suicide recently, is said to have been driven to the set by the terror inspired by threatening letters, after this became known a

number of other women of her class complained to the police of similar letters which they had re-ceived. They were all written on the same model and directed that 5,000 france should be sent in an envelope directed to certain initials, at the posts restants near the Louvre, otherwise the sender would throw virial over the person addressed. A watch was set at the branch Post Office, and soon a young man appeared and asked for the mail ad-dressed with the initials. He was at once arrested and in spile of indiguant protests taken to the Commissary of ledice's office. There he was luckily able to show an advertisement for a wife, a woman or a widow, good looking and healthy, even if she be not rich," which he had inserted in the daily newspapers long before the threatening Mr. Figg - It does in chemistry, but in business you'll letters were received. The persecutor of the wor find that most men in settling don't show any precipien had used his Post Office address, playing a prac-